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the "Open-Door Policy" in the Orient and in forming a closer union among the several Pan-American States. The relations between England and the United States had so changed by 1897 that many writers have concluded that a secret treaty of alliance between the two countries must have been made.

The new Pan-Americanism is carefully outlined and the formation and policy of the American Institute of International Law are quite fully explained.

The United States has always remained neutral in times of European Wars, but in the present conflict where the security and safety of the entire world were threatened we could no longer be merely a silent observer. Through two years of experience we recognized the failure of neutrality, and this recognition and "the abandonment of isolation mark a radical, though inevitable, change in our attitude toward world politics." The war aims of the United States as contained in the several speeches of President Wilson are discussed in the closing chapter of the book. In conclusion the author shows that to America has fallen a great opportunity to serve mankind if she remains true to her best ideals. The United States has it in her power to shape the destinies of the world because as President Wilson has said, "We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of the nation can make them."

The book is well worth a careful study by all those interested in American Foreign Policy.

CLARA E. SCHIEBER.

*An Australian Girl in Germany.* (*Through Peace to War, January-October, 1914.*) By HILDA M. FREEMAN. Melbourne: The Specialty Press Pty. Ltd. 189-191 Little Collins Street, 1916. 372 pages.

The content of the book is founded upon the diary kept by Miss Freeman while she was in Germany, and she claims to have the originals—newspapers, pamphlets or magazines from which her many quotations have been literally translated. The book has not been colored by after-thought and reflection since the outbreak of the war.

Miss Freeman went to Germany to become governess in a German family. This was in January, 1914. She was received with much friendliness and consideration. When the war broke out the family still treated her with the greatest kindness and did all they could to protect her, and in every way assisted her in leaving the country, which she was able to do in October, 1914.

The way in which she describes the response of the German people when war actually came is very vivid. She places above all else the hatred of everything English as the real cause of the war. The goal ever before them was the destruction of England. In the early days of the war the people were urged to take care of the Americans. The Germans feared for the outcome if we united with England.

Public opinion was absolutely moulded by the newspapers and the newspapers were inspired from head-quarters. Every one went mad with joy because they were going to have war, but once war was declared they were filled with a desire to blame some one else for causing it.

The book gives us a splendid insight into a typical German family, with all its hospitality and kindness, yet shows the power and the influence of the German war lords and the German war spirit. Altogether the volume may be recommended as giving one of the most accurate descriptions yet written of the real Germany during the early weeks of the war. C. E. S.

*Confessions of the Czarina.* By COUNT PAUL VASSILI. Harper and Brothers, Publishers, New York and London, 1918. 298 pages.

Count Vassili knew the Czarina personally and gives a vivid account of the life of the Empress of all the Russias from the time she came to the throne, a bride, until she was sent into Siberian exile. The author hopes in this way to give us a better understanding of the social conditions which caused the Russian Revolution. The Czarina was a German princess and neglected no opportunity to show sympathy for her native land. She took little or no interest in Russian politics until after the arrival of the Czarevitch.

The manner in which Rasputin worked upon the emotions of the Czarina and her son is described at great length.

However, Count Vassili begs his readers to keep always in mind the fact "that the Consort of Nicholas II was not a normal